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Is Best for the News

# MAUI NEWS.

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This name on a Package  
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All first class stores handle  
our goods.

## A MONROE DOCTRINE PROPOSED BY JAPAN

Will Bar European and American Powers From  
Further Acquisition of Territory in Asia.  
Battle of The Straits—Gorky Doomed.

### ROBERTSON ON PARTY TREASON.

No Republican Can Be Greater Than His Party.—Cannot  
Remain In Party If He Deviates.—Open Letter  
to Voters.—The Scandinavian Trouble.

"Maui News," Wailuku, Maui.

In reply to your favor of the 10th inst. Section  
5 of the Rules and Regulations governing Elec-  
tions reads as follows: "At any intermediate  
special election the register of voters used at the  
last preceding general election shall be used with-  
out change."

Paragraph 3, Section 2, provides however,  
"Provided, however, that at any special election,  
any person who has previously registered, and  
since registering has moved his residence to  
another precinct without having had an oppor-  
tunity to register therein, may vote in the pre-  
cinct in which he was last registered."

Yours truly,

C. R. BUCKLAND,  
Chief Clerk.

(In explanation of the above, a letter was written asking  
the Administration to define the status of voters registered  
on Oahu and Hawaii.)

### MONROE DOCTRINE IN ASIA.

TOKIO, May 31.—Japan is to  
have a Monroe doctrine for Asia  
and she will be able to enforce it.  
There has been more or less talk  
to this effect in European capitals  
for some time, but there is now  
high authority for saying that an  
imperial commission, consisting of  
the elder statesmen, the chiefs of  
the naval and military staff and  
others are at work formulating the  
plan and scope of the doctrine and  
methods of its promulgation and  
enforcement.

The work has practically been  
completed, but no action will be  
taken until peace has been com-  
pleted with Russia or until the  
Russians have been driven from  
Manchuria. In a general way the  
Japanese propose to hold the same  
relation to Eastern and Southeast-  
ern Asia that the United States  
holds to North and South America.  
Existing rights of the powers will  
be recognized, but there can be no  
acquisition of further territory in  
Asia by any European or American  
power.

The fact of the existence of this  
commission has been kept secret  
until in the jubilation of the over-  
whelming success of Togo the  
nature of the work was whispered.  
It is also said that France will feel  
the first effects of the new doctrine.  
The specific case in which France  
will be called to answer is the  
recent "rectification" of the bound-  
ary between her Indo-Chinese  
possessions and the Chinese Em-  
pire. France so it is alleged, se-  
cured the consent of China in quite  
the usual way to a change in the  
lines which gave her a rich slice of  
Chinese territory. The "rectifica-  
tion," it is said, will not be re-  
cognized under the Japanese Monroe  
doctrine.

The feeling in Japan is bitter  
against France, which to the Japa-  
nese mind has acted throughout  
the war as an active ally of the  
Russians. For the sake of policy  
the Japanese government has up to  
this time contented itself with  
protests, but in common with other  
Asiatics the Japanese have a long  
memory for injuries and no doubt  
that Russia's ally will have to pay  
well for the assistance which en-  
abled Rodjestvensky to reach his  
fate at Tsushima.

While the Japanese authorities

are absolutely silent upon the con-  
dition of the vessels sunk at Port  
Arthur, it is on the very best  
authority that no less than five of  
the battleships have already been  
raised and are undergoing repairs.  
In fact, it is said in some quarters  
that one or two of these craft took  
part in the recent battle.

With these five battleships ad-  
ded to the five which Japan al-  
ready had, and the two captured  
at the Liancourt rocks, and which  
can easily be repaired, she will  
have available within a few months  
at the furthest a battle line of  
twelve modern battleships and  
eight big armored cruisers.

### THE BATTLE OF THE KOREAN STRAITS

LONDON, May 31.—The Daily  
Mail's Tokio correspondent says  
that the captain of the Russian  
cruiser Admiral Nakhimoff, who is  
now a prisoner, relates the follow-  
ing story of the battle between the  
Japanese and Russian fleets.  
"We first saw the Japanese at 6  
o'clock on the morning of May 27  
when suddenly and unexpectedly  
we encountered the enemy's fleet  
as we were moving to the east of  
Tsu island. They steamed toward  
us and opened fire. Only ninety  
minutes after the firing began a  
sudden shock was felt under the  
Admiral Nakhimoff and she began  
to sink with great rapidity. My  
belief is that she either struck a  
mine or a torpedo. My crew  
numbered 600 men, a majority of  
whom went down in the ship, as  
there was no time to get the men  
on deck.

"Myself and a number of sur-  
vivors, aided by life belts, swam  
to a small launch, and about 10  
o'clock in the morning we went  
aboard a fisher-boat. All of the  
officers were sent to Shimonoseki.

"In the engagement fought off  
Liancourt rock, the Russian battle-  
ships were surrounded by Japa-  
nese ships, which circled about  
them, pouring in a terrible fire,  
and they almost immediately fell  
into hopeless confusion. Seeing  
their plight, Vice Admiral Togo  
signaled from the battleship Mi-  
kasa a demand to know whether  
the Russians were ready to sur-  
render. Our ships complied with  
the demand."

Other accounts of the battle de-  
scribe the roar of the cannon as so  
terrible that houses were shaken at  
Yamaguchi, twenty-eight miles  
distant, and the people supposed  
it was an earthquake.

The Japanese fleet suffered little.  
The battleship Asahi was often hit  
and suffered the heaviest losses,  
but did not quit the firing line.  
Admiral Kamimura was sent  
southward.

### Togo's Report.

TOKIO, May 30.—Admiral To-  
go's supplementary report, which  
reached the Navy Department this  
afternoon, makes the Russian de-  
feat a staggering disaster unequalled  
in naval history. Practically  
every fighting ship of a once splen-  
did fleet was either sunk or cap-  
tured, representing a loss of ton-  
nage exceeding 150,000 tons. The  
remaining units of the fleet, con-  
sisting largely of auxiliaries and  
transports, have been dispersed,  
some going to Vladivostok and  
others to the China coast. Ad-  
miral Rojestvensky, gravely  
wounded, occupies a cot in a Japa-  
nese hospital, a prisoner of war.

Later reports indicate that the  
fighting was of the most desperate  
nature. On Saturday and Sunday  
there were persistent torpedo at-  
tacks following heavy gun fight-  
ing. Admiral Rojestvensky ap-  
pears to have been hopelessly out-  
classed in gunnery. It is reported  
that it was necessary for Admiral  
Rojestvensky to change his flag-  
ship five times during the battle.  
He finally took refuge on a torpe-  
do-boat destroyer, where he was  
captured.

### Togo's Carefully Laid Ambush

These dispatches have already  
told that while the world supposed  
Togo to be at the much-advertised  
Pescador islands, he was really  
waiting quietly in the sheltered  
harbour of Masampo on the  
Korean side of the Korean Strait.  
There, with wireless communi-  
cation in every direction, with the  
home fortified ports of Nagasaki,  
Shimonoseki and Matsuy to run  
to in case of need, with his war-  
ships in splendid trim and his  
flotilla of torpedo boat destroyers  
lying ready in the roadstead of  
Fusan, with steam up on every  
craft and with every man and gun  
ready for action, Togo was guard-  
ing the straits.

At the wireless message from Sasu-  
na, "Russian squadron in sight,"  
Togo, the Japanese Admiral, sig-  
naled the formation of attack that  
had been agreed on and the com-  
bined fleet started to meet the  
enemy. By this time the day had  
advanced, the fog had cleared and  
the seas were again running heav-  
ily.

Off Quelpart island the Russian  
columns were pointed apparently  
for the Broughton Strait, the chan-  
nel that lies between the Tsu is-  
lands and the Korean coast, and  
for a time it looked as though  
Rojestvensky planned to split his  
columns and send one on each  
side of the islands that divide the  
Korean Strait.

Admiral Togo thereupon signal-  
ed to increase speed and force a  
battle off the little island of Okino,  
which lies to the southeast of  
Tsushima.

### THE SCANDINAVIAN TROUBLE

HONOLULU June 8.—The P.  
C. Advertiser of today says:—

Norway has never been satisfied  
with her compact of 1814 with  
Sweden and her desire for com-  
plete autonomy has been encourag-  
ed by Russia, a power which, for  
her own purposes, wants the Scan-  
dinavian kingdoms to be divided.  
The Norwegians felt that they were  
getting the worst of the agreement  
because the over-shadowing im-  
portance of Sweden gave her the  
inside route commercially and  
politically. Especially grievous  
was the preponderance of Swedish  
consuls who sent trade to their own  
part of the kingdom rather than to  
Norway. After demanding  
separate consuls in vain, Norway's  
legislative body, the Storting,  
finally passed a consular bill which  
King Oscar vetoed. In anticipa-  
tion of this veto Norway accumu-  
lated war material, mined some  
strategic bridges and heavily gar-  
risoned her forts and is now in a  
position of defense.

The political condition of the

## TWO REGIMENTS OF ARTILLERY FORMED

Admiral Avellan Head of Russian Admiralty.  
Grand Duke Alexis Resigns—Peace  
Conference In Washington.

### CARTER SAYS A. M. BROWN IS UNFIT

Publishes in the P. C. Advertiser The Reasons.—Robbed  
of One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Dollars on  
Railroad Train.—Plague in Chili.

(Special by Wireless to the News.)

Sugar 96 deg. test, 4.25125. Bpots 11s 10½d.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 16.—Admiral Avellan has become the head  
of the Admiralty. Grand Duke Alexis has resigned as High Admiral.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—If it is uncomfortably hot in Washington  
the peace plenipotentiaries will adjourn to a northern summer resort.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The War Department has ordered the  
formation of two provisional regiments of field artillery.

WINDSOR, June.—Princess Marguerite of Connaught and Prince  
Adolphus of Sweden were married yesterday.

SINGAPORE, June 16.—The Russian cruiser Rion has sailed for Odessa.

WASHINGTON June 15.—Roosevelt has decided that discretion be  
exercised in the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion law.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The Navy department has decided to place  
range finders in the fighting tops of the U. S. warships instead of guns.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The peace program is focusing. Wash-  
ington, The Hague or Geneva may be selected as the place of conference.

BUENOS AYRES, June 15.—Floods are devastating the Argentine  
Republic; 40,000 cattle have been drowned.

FEZ (Morocco) June 15.—England has refused to join an international  
conference over Morocco.

HONOLULU June 15.—In to-day's P. C. Advertiser the Governor  
specifies Arthur Brown's unfitness for the office he seeks.

ATHENS, June 14.—The Premier of Greece, Mr. Delyannis, was as-  
sassinated yesterday by a gambler named Gherakaris. He was stabbed  
just as he was emerging from his carriage. The deed was one of revenge,  
Delyannis having closed the gambling places.

ESSEN, June 14.—Three thousand workmen in Westphalia have been  
discharged for belonging to labor unions.

BERLIN, June 14.—It has been decided to extensively fortify Kia-  
chau, Germany's port in North China.

JUNIN, Chile, June 13.—Bubonic plague has appeared here, and the  
people of the place are fleeing.

FORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, June 13.—Mount Pelee is manifest-  
ing signs of activity.

BOSTON, June, 12.—Henry Comstock was robbed of \$120,000 in secu-  
rities on a steamer here today.

Scandinavian kingdom or king-  
doms is not quite analogous to  
that of the United States before  
the Civil War, because Norway  
and Sweden are both, in large de-  
gree, independent. The King rules  
according to the constitutional  
provisions of each kingdom; the  
constitution, laws and government  
of each are distinct from the other.  
The common affairs are regulated  
in combined meetings of members  
of the Swedish and Norwegian  
councils of State. A decision on  
the part of Norway to annul the  
partnership could hardly be treat-  
ed as a rebellion, although the  
Swedish government may chafe to  
regard it as such. It will be in-  
teresting to note whether the  
powers comprising the long dis-  
solved Holly Alliance, which  
established Scandinavian union in  
1814 will consider themselves  
bound, in this latter day, to pro-  
tect it. Certainly Russia would  
not.

### MAXIM GORKY DOOMED.

ODESSA, May 20.—Reports re-  
ceived from Yalta, in the Crimea,  
regarding Maxim Gorky's health  
are anything but encouraging.

The physical and mental suffer-  
ings of the last three months have  
entirely ruined the famous author's  
always delicate constitution, though  
it is still hoped that the balmy air  
of the South may prolong his life  
for some time. That he is doomed  
to an early death no one doubts  
any longer.

### Robertson on Party Treason

HONOLULU, June 12.—According to  
the judgment of National Commit-  
tee-man A. G. M. Robertson, a Republican  
who deliberately goes out of his way to  
oppose the nominee of the party conven-  
tion cannot remain a Republican except  
in his own imagination.

"No Republican can be greater than  
his party," said Robertson, when he was  
asked the question this morning. "He  
cannot be above his party in any way.  
This is the position that both the 'organi-  
zation' and the 'administration' have al-  
ways taken heretofore with respect to the  
aspirations of individual Republicans.  
It is regarded as a duty that every Re-  
publican owes to his party to abide by  
the platform and to support the candi-  
dates which the party in convention as-  
sembled decides to place before the  
voters.

"Only in a most extreme and flagrant  
case can a person claiming to be a Re-  
publican refuse to vote for a regular  
party nominee, and the limit of his dis-  
sent should be confined to the mere  
failure to cast his vote for the objection-  
able nominee.

"Under no circumstances is a member  
of the party justified in offering himself  
as a candidate or accepting a nomina-  
tion in opposition to the regular party  
nominee. When he does so he shows  
that he thinks that he is bigger than the  
whole party, and he ceases to be a  
member of the party, except in his own  
perverted imagination.